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else by expressing either by word or in writing his opinions and suppositions on this subject or in what other manner soever."

The preceding and following sections, 241 and 243, provide among other things that "all persons whose offences fall within Sect. 242 are subject to capital punishment." Some years ago, under the operation of these sections, a young student of the University of Kieff, in whose possession pamphlets were discovered, advocating representative government for Russia, was charged with an attempt against the life of the Czar, found guilty, and hanged.

We protest, finally, against this treaty, because it makes a concession to Russia which we have refused to Great Britain, and which is contrary to the general practice of civilized nations. An exception in favor of a despotism like that of the Russia of to-day would be especially repugnant to the feeling of the American people, would be an innovation upon the recognized order among nations and an offence to the moral sense of mankind.

JULIA WARD HOWE.	FRANCIS J. GARRISON.
EDWIN D. MEAD.	EDMUND NOBLE.
LILLIE B. CHACE WYMAN.	ARTHUR HOBART.
PITT DILLINGHAM.	

OUR HEROES.

BY EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY.

Heroes are not for battle-fields alone,
 Inspired by martial music; willing feet
 Bear tidings of great joy to souls they greet
 All up and down the world. Behind a throne
 They find the fettered slave, and voice this moan
 Wherever freedom speaks; all perils meet
 Of tempest, desert, tyrant, cells retreat,
 And wear the thorns of others as their own.
 When Kennan pleads with passionate eloquence
 For patriots and exiles; at the plow,
 Grand Tolstoi toils on with his peasants. When
 A Damien gives his life to recompense
 A leper's curse. Pity the scoffer, thou
 That sees not God shine in the hearts of men.
 —In Our Day.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

SESSION OF THE 29TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

DEPUTY BARTH: I take the liberty at the present time of introducing the question of the foundation of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. In America the movement for arbitration has gone on steadily increasing. Numerous members of the English House of Commons and a few Peers have joined the movement. Their proposal to President Cleveland was received by him with much interest. So also in France the President of the Council, Mr. Floquet, expressed himself strongly in favor of a movement for the introduction of treaties of arbitration between nations. In a recent discussion in the House of Representatives, the President of the United States was asked to take steps for the stipulation of similar treaties. On the 7th of March there will be brought before the English House of Commons a similar motion. On the 4th of March, furthermore, there will be a change in the presidency of the United States. Mr. Cleveland

will occupy again the presidential chair. It would be of great advantage to civilization if such treaties should be stipulated between several powers. For this reason I should be very glad if Germany would take an active part in the movement. As far as regards any application to European States, the matter yet lies in a very remote future. But an agreement with America will be sufficiently easy to give a concrete basis to the new idea.

SECRETARY OF STATE VON MARSHALL: We have received from the United States government a communication in regard to the steps which have been taken in reference to the subject in question. But such communication containing no interpretation of its meaning, we confined ourselves simply to acknowledging the receipt of it. The governments of Europe, so far as I know, have, up to the present time, given very little attention to these questions which are being pushed forward in America, and I do not see that this will be the case soon.

As for Germany, we have often shown ourselves ready, in special cases, to have disputes settled by arbitration, and this we shall still do in the future according to the nature of the cases which may arise, but without taking a general obligation in advance to submit to an international tribunal of arbitration all differences between States, in order to have a solution of them by this means; that is, we must take into account, as it seems to me, the present political situation of Europe and not bring about grave difficulties for Germany.

DEPUTY BEBEL: The German Empire ought not to be less interested in the question of a tribunal of arbitration than North America, England and France. The political condition of Europe weighs like a crushing load on all its populations. Every step toward preventing a catastrophe in Europe ought to be hailed with delight. Herr Von Marshall has not given a satisfactory reply. Especially has he not specified what would be the nature of the difficulties into which such a proceeding would bring Germany in relation to other powers. If perchance the question of Alsace-Lorraine should be raised, Germany could meet it with the most perfect tranquillity. In this way she could prove most effectually her love for peace. Furthermore by such a step Germany would win the sympathy of all the peoples of Europe. If this step should meet with general favor, there would result an advance of civilization of the very first importance. If it should not be well received, Germany would, on account of having taken it, acquire still greater prestige, because she would have demonstrated that she is not animated by those purposes with which she is wrongly charged by other States. The initiative in such a movement would bring glory to the German government and advantage to the German people. The German Parliament would do well, therefore, to take advantage of the first opportunity which offers to enter upon the consideration of a proposition such as has been already treated by the United States Representatives. If the German Parliament should put forward such a proposition, the government could not oppose it. Whatever might be the result of such a step, we at any rate would acquire from it honor and glory and some real advantage.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI: Deputy Bebel has recommended to us tribunals of arbitration for the solution of European quarrels. He has admitted also the possibility that a tribunal of arbitration might bring before its bar the question of Alsace-Lorraine. He has likewise hinted that we were not without blame for the provocation of the

war of 1870-71, and that there are persons still more convinced than he himself that this is true.

Whenever such a tribunal should be formed and should enter upon the practical work of adjusting difficulties, if it should conclude that Germany ought to restore Alsace-Lorraine, I am, for my part, most firmly persuaded that the German nation would never submit to such a tribunal of arbitration (bravo! on the right), but would give even the last drop of its blood rather than restore Alsace-Lorraine (loud applause on the right).

DEPUTY BEBEL: Tribunals of arbitration, if established, would act in the case of future difficulties, not those which are past.

DEPUTY BAUMBACH: The question of tribunals of arbitration was thoroughly discussed at the Interparliamentary Conference at Berne. I was myself present. Some French delegates proposed that a discussion be evoked in the separate parliaments in reference to the proposition of the American Congress. The question of Alsace-Lorraine was not raised, as not being suitable for discussion. We agree with the Imperial Chancellor, that what has been acquired should not be restored (applause on the left). Our idea is that in time it should become a maxim of the law of nations that treaties of arbitration should be tried before appeal is made to the *ultimo ratio regum*. We are of opinion that such an idea is realizable, and we beg of the Chancellor to consider the subject with more kindness than he has done heretofore.

WILL THERE EVER BE ANOTHER GREAT WAR?

(The following symposium was published in a recent number of the Boston Globe.)

ADMIRAL LEWIS A. KIMBERLY.

[Retired List United States Navy.]

In reply to your question: "Whether the conditions, political and mechanical, to day, are such that a great war would be impossible?" I will state, that as long as man continues combative, as well as destructive in his nature, and when these qualities are not controlled by moral and educational forces, there will not only be wars, but great wars.

A great war is not necessarily a long war; a war may be great according to the forces engaged, the expense incurred and the results arising therefrom.

The fond hopes of many humanitarians, that arbitration will supersede arms in settling international disputes in the future is a delusion in part, for there are questions that several nations would not submit to that mode of settlement.

For instance, I doubt very much whether either Germany or France would consent to arbitrate in regard to the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, or that England or Russia would be willing to submit the question of their respective rights in the East to any tribunal of that nature. Neither would Turkey agree to arbitrate on the question of a relinquishment of that portion of her domain remaining to her in Europe.

There are other instances that could be cited in which the principals would not consent to settle their differences by any such court.

Therefore, when the time in the near future arrives for

a solution of the above mentioned points, they will be settled by war, and they will be great wars, not only in the numbers of the opposing forces, but in money and material, as well as in results.

The great advances made in the manufacture of rapid-firing guns and other weapons of destruction, as well as in explosives, in the means of rapidly concentrating great armies, the rapidity of transmitting orders and information in the field by telegraph and telephone, the great speed combined with carrying capacity of the modern steamships, will all tend to shorten the time of hostilities, but not to lessen the effects of making such wars great.

There may be also a time in the life of a nation when a war is absolutely the only means by which it can attain a healthy and prosperous condition and continue in existence by freeing itself from deep-seated and long-borne corrupting influences that sap its strength and threaten its destruction. Hence as man has not yet attained that perfection of character by which he can safely dispense with his offensive and defensive powers, he will continue to use them when occasion requires, as he has done heretofore.

REV. W. D. P. BLISS.

[Of the Church of the Carpenter.]

Probably there will be another great war, but it will be a war to prevent there being any more war. War is carried on by governments. Individuals quarrel, but they do not war. Government to-day is carried on by the rich. The next great social movement will be the capturing of government by the common people in the interest of universal brotherhood.

In the present state of human development this struggle will probably call out from the aristocracies or plutocracies that to-day rule armed resistance, against which the people will wage war and win.

When the people have won war will disappear. Socialism will not make war. To day Germany, Austria, France, Russia, even England and America maintain armies, not to please the poor, but to please the rich. The rich in Europe, by calling attention to a possible war between nations, seek to distract the attention of the poor from the social problem.

In Europe and America they also rely upon the army to put down any insurrection of the poor. It will not serve, however. The people are slowly rising to their heritage and the end is drawing near. At such a time as we think not the Master cometh. When ye hear of wars and rumors, then know ye that the end draweth nigh.

War is wrong, but wrong is ignorance. Therefore men shall grow out of it.

Those who know the higher powers will never war. Those who are yet on plane of force had better use it than remain stagnant. There is something lower as well as higher than war. "First pure, then peaceable," but the kingdom of love shall conquer the kingdom of strife at the last. Towards this we are moving.

JOHN C. ROPES, ESQ.

[Military Historian.]

It would be very hazardous to express a definite opinion whether another great war is possible or probable. One can only say that there is no reason why a great war is impossible.

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